

**CAPSULE SUMMARY****AA-1609****Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling****177 Green Street****Annapolis, Maryland****1878****Private**

The twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street (see AA-1609) were constructed in 1878 as rental property by German-born Martin M. Smith, a baker and confectioner with a shop on Main Street. The Italianate-style structure was constructed on the site of a circa 1834 building that served as the home of Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer and James B. Brewer throughout most of the nineteenth century. The first resident of Smith's income-producing property at 179 Green Street was Robert Emil Sommers, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism on the USS Ticonderoga in the bombardment of Fort Fisher during the Civil War. Ownership of the twin dwellings was divided upon the death of Smith in 1930, when he bequeathed 177 Green Street to his granddaughter. Eventually returned to their original use as rental property, the twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street were once again in possession of a single owner by 1986.

The main block and two-story ell at 177 Green Street are constructed of wood frame clad in asbestos shingles. Evidence of German siding under the asbestos shingles was noted on the southwest elevation. Standing two stories in height on a partially raised basement, the building is set on a solid brick foundation with an irregular bond. The structure is six bays wide, providing each dwelling with three bays. The shed roof of 177 Green Street is covered with flat-seamed metal sheets. The façade along Green Street is ornately finished with an Italianate-style cornice. The overhanging cornice has a boxed ogee profile, ogee bed molding, a plain frieze board, and scrolled modillions and brackets. The raked cornice along the southwest elevation is reeded. The building has two interior brick chimneys in the main block, one for each of the dwellings. These paired chimneys have a lancet-arched hood. A single shared brick chimney with a square hood rises from the center of the ell.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1609

## 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling

other

## 2. Location

street and number 177 Green Street

not for publication

city, town Annapolis

vicinity

county Anne Arundel

## 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Hopkins Investment Company, Inc.

street and number PO Box 947

telephone

city, town Annapolis

state Maryland

zip code 21404

## 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

liber 1784 folio 591

city, town Annapolis

tax map 52A

tax parcel 792

tax ID number 03638900

## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> defense	0
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	0
			Total

Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory

1

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The single-family house at 177 Green Street was constructed in 1878 as part of a twin dwelling (177-179 Green Street, see AA-1610). The main block and two-story ell at 177 Green Street are constructed of wood frame clad in asbestos shingles. Evidence of German siding under the asbestos shingles was noted on the southwest elevation. The main block of the wood-frame dwelling at 179 Green Street is clad in German siding with corner boards, while the two-story ell is covered with square-butt wood shingles. Standing two stories in height on a partially raised basement, the building is set on a solid brick foundation with an irregular bond. The structure is six bays wide, providing each dwelling with three bays. The shed roof of 177 Green Street is clad with flat-seamed metal sheets, while the shed roof of 179 Green Street is covered with standing-seam metal. The façade along Green Street is ornately finished with an Italianate-style cornice. The overhanging cornice has a boxed ogee profile, ogee bed molding, a plain frieze board, and scrolled modillions and brackets. The raked cornice along the southwest elevation is reeded. The building has two interior brick chimneys in the main block, one for each of the dwellings. These parged chimneys have a lancet-arched hood. A single shared brick chimney with a square hood rises from the center of the ell.

### Setting

The dwelling fronts on the southeast side of Green Street with a brick and concrete paved alley along the southwest side of the structure. The rear yard is not paved and provides a number of parking spaces for residents. The six-course American-bond brick wall with flat brick coping runs along the northeast side of the property, meeting with a tall wooden fence that encircles the neighboring lot at 183 Green Street (AA-571). The rear or northwest side of the property is marked by the rear addition to the commercial building at 123 Main Street. A wrought-iron fence with gate frames the front yard.

### Exterior

The three-bay wide façade of 179 Green Street has a side entry with elongated window openings on the first story and symmetrically placed window openings on the second story. The narrow single-leaf entry is accessed by a straight-flight of five wooden steps flanked by square newels and balusters. The porch was reconstructed in 1998. The opening has a Craftsman-style wood door of two recessed panels and six fixed lights. A two-light transom is located above the door. To the east are two elongated 2/2 window openings. The second story has three standard-sized 2/2 window openings. All of the openings have 4-½-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills. In the foundation, a one-light opening with a wood sill and 1-½-inch wide square-edged surround is covered with wire lattice.

The southwest elevation, fronting on the alley, has a rectangular opening with a narrow metal surround in the brick foundation. The opening, now enclosed with plywood, appears to have been an opening for a coal shoot to the basement. Metal hinges for the door of the coal shoot are present. The first story, in the westernmost bay, has an elongated window opening with a 2/2 wood-sash. The second story has a symmetrically placed standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash window. Both of the openings have 4-½-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills.

The rear, or northwest, elevation of the main block is largely dominated by the original two-story ell. The exposed western bay has an elongated 2/2 wood-sash window on the first story and a standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash window on the second story. Like those on the façade and southwest side elevation, the openings have 4-½-inch square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and wood sills. The lintel on the first story has been altered to allow for the porch roof.

The two-story ell, also clad in asbestos shingles on a solid brick foundation, is covered by a shed roof with flat-seam metal sheets. A boxed cornice runs along the southwest elevation of the ell. Set back one bay on the northwest elevation of the main block, the ell is augmented by a one-story porch that runs the full depth of the southwest elevation. Present on the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps but subsequently reconstructed, the porch is set a poured concrete pad and has a shed roof supported by square posts. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the exposed northwest end is constructed of vertical boards. A valley has been created in the roof at its juncture with the main block. Sheltered under the porch on the southwest elevation of the ell are a single-leaf entry and a standard-

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sized window opening. The entry holds three paneled wood door pierced by four lights and is reached by two brick steps. The narrow casings are ½ inches wide with an ogee profile. The single window opening has a 6/6 wood-sash with a wood sill, 1-inch square-edged surround, and flat lintel that abuts the porch roof. The second story has an asymmetrically placed window opening with a 1/1 wood-sash window with wood sill, 1-inch torus-molded casing, and ogee-molded flat lintel.

The northwest elevation of the ell has two symmetrically placed standard-sized window openings, each with a 6/6 sash. The muntins on the second story appear to be snap-ins. The first-story opening has a 1-inch square-edged surround, while the second-story opening has a 1-inch torus-molded casing. An opening, with no door, is located in the foundation level of the ell.

Midpoint between the two sides of the ell, which are differentiated by the cladding material, is a projecting square bay with a wood-shingles shed roof. It is clad in square-butt wood shingles. The projecting bay has an exhaust pipe rising from the roof.

### Interior

Now used as rental property, the interior of the building was not accessible at the time of the survey.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1878 **Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1878

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street were constructed in 1878 as rental property by German-born Martin M. Smith, a baker and confectioner with a shop on Main Street. The Italianate-style structure was constructed on the site of a circa 1834 building that served as the home of Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer and James B. Brewer throughout most of the nineteenth century. The first resident of Smith's income-producing property at 179 Green Street was Robert Emil Sommers, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism on the *USS Ticonderoga* in the bombardment of Fort Fisher during the Civil War. Ownership of the twin dwellings was divided upon the death of Smith in 1930, when he bequeathed 177 Green Street to his granddaughter. Eventually returned to their original use as rental property, the twin dwellings at 177-179 Green Street were once again in possession of a single owner by 1986.

### HISTORY

#### LOT 26

The property on which 177-179 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street mid-block on what is now Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.<sup>1</sup> Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.<sup>2</sup> Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.<sup>3</sup> By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

<sup>1</sup> Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

<sup>2</sup> Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."<sup>4</sup>

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."<sup>5</sup> This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.<sup>6</sup> A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."<sup>7</sup> A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.<sup>9</sup> The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

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<sup>4</sup> Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

<sup>5</sup> Risjord, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

<sup>7</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

<sup>8</sup> The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

<sup>9</sup> Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.<sup>10</sup>

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."<sup>11</sup> Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.<sup>12</sup> Denoted as "Area I," the property at 183 Green Street was leased to Nicholas Walsh for 99 years in May 1784. Walsh was to pay £13.6.8 annually for the lot, £8.17.0 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £4.8.10 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 40 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending back to Lot 27. It was 278 feet from the corner of Green Street and Duke of Gloucester Street. Walsh agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling of approximately 500 square feet within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes.

Maccubbin Carroll still retained ownership of 177-179 Green Street during the term of the lease agreement. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798

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<sup>10</sup> *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

<sup>11</sup> Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

<sup>12</sup> Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

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Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048. On July 10, 1805 Nicholas Walsh was forced to relinquish the lease as no improvements had been made on the property.

Upon Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll's death on May 22, 1812, all of his land holdings were equally devised amongst his wife, Ann Jennings Carroll, and his five children. Because two of the children, Thomas H. and John Henry Carroll were under age, and Ann Jennings Carroll was to receive dowager rights, the division of the property was referred to the Chancery Courts, with William Kilty acting as chancellor. Further, Margaret Carroll, the widow of Charles Carroll the Barrister, "held a life estate in one undivided third part of all said real estate." Under Chancery Court #1213, Kilty "order partition into five part of the real estate of Nicholas Carroll, deceased, lying and being in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Kent Counties." John Eager Howard, Samuel Owings, Robert Lyon, Brice J. Worthington, and John Brice were appointed commissioners to examine and divide the property. John Brice was unable to fulfill the commitment as it was "inconvenient." On December 1, 1812, the Chancery Court appointed Christopher Hughes to replace him. Nicholas Brice was appointed guardian of the "infants" Thomas H. Carroll and John H. Carroll by Kilty on July 16, 1812.<sup>13</sup>

The division of property included The Caves and Stanton in Baltimore County, Clonlisk and The Woodlands in Kent County, thirty lots in Baltimore County, land at Elk Ridge Landing, The Plains in Anne Arundel County, and various lots with improvements in the City of Annapolis. The entire estate was valued in 1812 at \$44,406.74, after deductions. William Kilty decreed on May 6, 1815 that Ann Carroll Mason and her husband William Temple Thompson Mason of Leesburg, Virginia, were to receive title to The Plains and four-and-a-half lots in Baltimore County, as well as "all the lands, houses, lots, ground rent, and part of a wharf in the City of Annapolis." With a value of \$2,000, the land in the City of Annapolis included "a dwelling house and outhouses, and part of a wharf and garden on the East side of Green Street." Additionally, the Masons received "the house rented to Taylor and all the ground from the garden east of Green Street to the [unreadable] leading to Charles Carroll," which was valued at \$4,000. The ground rents, noted as £68.3.4 a year, were valued at \$1,800. The house on Main Street that was rented to William Goodman was valued at \$600. The two houses rented to Curran, one of which he occupied and the other on Main Street, were valued at \$300 and \$800, respectively.<sup>14</sup>

Although Mason had obtained title to the property at 177-179 Green Street in 1815, he did not immediately sell it, as was his custom on Green Street. It also appears that the property was not leased between 1815 and 1834, when William T.T. Mason, who was then living in Montgomery County, Maryland, sold the lot to James B. Brewer. Brewer paid \$170 for the property, which included 8,514 square feet. The 1834 deed indicated that the tract was improved, "...with all the appurtenances..."<sup>15</sup>

The *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Maryland*, completed by Edward Sachse circa 1858, shows the property at 177-179 Green Street was improved. However, the building existing on the property in the first half of the nineteenth century is not the present twin dwelling at 177-179 Green Street. The three-story building depicted by Sachse has a side-gabled roof and interior side chimney. The façade is marked by three symmetrically placed openings. The twin dwelling currently on the property is six bays wide and covered by a shed roof, with detailing that is indicative of the late-nineteenth century. Further, Sachse's building is set directly on Green Street, while the current structure is set back slightly and augmented across three of the bays by a one-story porch. Yet, the early-nineteenth-century building on the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis, Maryland*, is definitively located at 177-179 Green Street as the wider tract associated with 183 Green Street (AA-517) is located to the east, and the alley leading to the rear of the property is visible to the immediate southwest. The brick wall along the northeast side of the property, although not visible on the Sachse illustration, possibly is related to the early-nineteenth-century structure.

<sup>13</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

<sup>14</sup> Chancery Court, Chancery Papers #1213, "Division of Nicholas Carroll Estate," July 1812 (Maryland State Archives, Folder 1213, MSA S512, 1/36/1).

<sup>15</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber WSG 19, Folio 305 (August 8, 1834).

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Born in November 1806, James Boyle Brewer was a prominent merchant in the City of Annapolis in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was one of John Brewer's eleven surviving children, inheriting an undivided interest in nearby Lot 25 on the eastern corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and Green Street in 1827. In 1829, Brewer married Eliza Ann Rawlings and together the couple raised five children. Although he resided in Annapolis throughout the third quarter of the nineteenth century, possibly in the dwelling at 183 Green Street, Brewer appears not to have lived in the capital city or Anne Arundel County at the time of his death. No Will or inventory was located for James B. Brewer in Anne Arundel County for circa 1869. Based on subsequent deeds, it has been documented that Brewer's estate was devised to his wife and surviving children.

Subsequent deeds for 177-179 Green Street and 183 Green Street document that the widowed Eliza Ann Brewer was living at 177-179 Green Street, while Mary E.M. Brewer resided at 183 Green Street in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Mary Elizabeth Miles Rawlings Brewer, born in 1821, had obtained ownership to a portion of 183 Green Street in 1838, and the remaining tract of the property in 1878. She was the widow of William Brewer, a physician who died in 1878.

### Building History

In November 1878, Eliza Ann Rawlings Brewer, widow of James B. Brewer, and James R. Brewer and Annie D. Brewer, Elizabeth Ann Brewer Barber, Henry M. and Elizabeth Jane Locke, and William F. and Mary L. Brewer Wood sold the property at 177-179 Green Street to Martin M. Smith. The property was sold for \$575. It was described in the deed as "being the same lot of ground then owned and heretofore occupied by the said Eliza Ann Brewer, widow as aforesaid and which said lot adjoins the premises now owned and occupied by the said Mary E. Brewer, widow as aforesaid." The sale also included "...all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon erected..."<sup>16</sup>

Born in Liebenspin, Germany, in 1843, Martin M. Smith immigrated to Washington, D.C. in 1860. Three years later, in 1863, Smith was living in the City of Annapolis. *Annapolis Maryland Families*, by Robert Harry McIntire, rightfully documents Smith's employment as a baker and confectioner with a shop on Main Street.<sup>17</sup> Yet, deed research conducted throughout the City of Annapolis has shown that Smith was also active in real estate. At the turn of the twentieth century, Smith was responsible for the subdivision of a portion of King George Street. The successful confectioner lived on Main Street, above his shop, with his family. The 1876 tax assessments charged Smith with property on Main Street, Northwest Street (now Maryland Avenue), and O'Brien Alley (also spelled O'Bryan).

Tax assessments and the 1880 United States Census records indicate that Martin Smith purchased the property in 1878, apparently for investment purposes, as he demolished the circa 1834 three-bay-wide dwelling that was the home to the Brewer family throughout the nineteenth century. Smith then had the present twin dwellings constructed on the property. The 1878 tax assessments charged Smith with one lot measuring 41 feet by 130 feet on Green Street that was valued at \$615. Smith was also taxed in 1878 for "two frame houses #14 and 16" on Green Street, collectively assessed at \$300. Completion of the twin dwellings, which appear to have been under construction in 1878 based on the value of the assessment, is disclosed by the 1879 tax records that valued the structure at \$1,600. The 1880 census records document that the property included twin dwellings, which were leased separately by Smith. He owned the buildings until 1930 when they were sold separately.

The first residents of the rental property were prominent men of the United States Navy. Robert Emil Sommers, who lived with his family at 177 Green Street, was a merchant shipman and gunner. Born in Prussia in 1837, Sommers enlisted in the United States Navy as a seaman on April 17, 1861. During his service, Sommers served on the *USS Ticonderoga* in the relentless January 1865

<sup>16</sup> Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber SH 13, Folio 333 (November 4, 1878).

<sup>17</sup> Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), p. 649.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1609

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling, 177 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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bombardment of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, for which he won the Congressional Medal of Honor. According to official records: "Although several of the enemy's shots fell over and around the vessel, the Ticonderoga fought her guns gallantly throughout three consecutive days of battle until the flag was planted on one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the rebels." After the war, Sommers continued to serve on various naval ships, including the *USS Sabine*, *USS Gettysburg*, *USS Portsmouth*, *USS Saratoga* and *USS Dictator*. In 1870 until his retirement in 1899, Sommers served with the United States Naval Academy Ordnance Department. It was during this period that he lived at 177 Green Street. Retiring with the rank of lieutenant, Sommers died on December 1, 1919 and is buried at the Naval Academy. Sommers is alternatively spelled Somers, Soemers, and Summers (the spelling recognized by the Congressional Medal of Honor Society).<sup>18</sup>

George Heintz and his family leased 179 Green Street. He was born in Germany in June 1837 and immigrated to the United States in 1850. By 1872, Heintz was a sword master at the United States Naval Academy. George Heintz, Jr., who was born in New York in 1868, assumed the lease agreement for the single-family dwelling following his father's death in 1915. The younger Heintz was also a fencing instructor at the United States Naval Academy, serving in this capacity for nearly thirty years. By 1930, Heintz was renting a house on Shipwright Street. Robert L. Sears of Virginia, who operated a service station, leased the dwelling at 179 Green Street in 1930. He paid \$35 monthly.

The 1900 census records show that Charles Weiss, a liquor dealer from Bohemia who immigrated to the United States in 1881, was living in the dwelling at 177 Green Street. Anna Gebhardt and her son leased the house in 1920. Neither is listed in the 1920 census as having employment. However, they did share the dwelling with Michael J. Fitzgerald, who was a boarder. Born in Pennsylvania, Fitzgerald was superintendent of a ship yard. In 1930, Benjamin Sarles was leasing the dwelling for \$35 a month. Benjamin Sarles, a boat builder and former boxer, came to Annapolis via the Eastern Shore in 1907. He leased a small boatyard from the Chance Boat Yard owners for two decades. In 1924, he established Sarles Boat and Engine Shop on the east side of Spa Creek. Sarles Boat Yard and Marine Railway is still one of seven such boatyards still operating on Spa Creek in Annapolis and is the oldest family-owned boatyard on Spa Creek.<sup>19</sup>

Upon his death in March 1930, Martin Smith divided his holdings at 177-179 Green Street. The single-family dwelling at 177 Green Street was granted to his granddaughter, Frances Montague Lloyd. Granddaughter Augusta W. Sutton, who was formerly known as Augusta Wattenscheidt, received title to 179 Green Street. In 1920, the sisters lived with their mother, Augusta Smith Wattenscheidt Lloyd at 17 Franklin Street in Murray Hill.

Moving to Louisiana with her husband, Paul W. Cochran, Frances Lloyd sold the property in 1946 to Charles M. and Addie F. Carlson in April 1946. Within three weeks, the Carlsons sold the rental property to Pietro Fazio and Roslina Fazio. Sotirios M. Panos and his wife, Vasilea S. Panos, purchased the dwelling in December 1947. The city directory for 1949 indicates the Panos family lived in the house at 177 Green Street, which they continued to own until March 1987. Panos occupied the dwelling until the mid-1960s, when Mrs. Mable Cristiano became the occupant.

In March 1987, the single-family dwelling was sold to Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. The local furniture company maintained a three-story brick building at 123 Main Street, which extended southwestward to the northwest property line of 177-179 Green Street. In January 1970, the company purchased the adjacent house at 179 Green Street, thus, with the purchase of 177 Green Street in 1987, the twin dwellings were once again under a single ownership. The furniture company uses the dwellings as rental property.

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<sup>18</sup> [http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000\\_0909\\_sommersremembered.html](http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000_0909_sommersremembered.html) Downloaded May 2006;  
<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/mohciv2.htm> Downloaded May 2006; McIntire, p. 658.

<sup>19</sup> Mike Miron and Peter Tasi, "The Boat Yards of Spa Creek," Exhibit at the Barge House Museum, Annapolis, MD, 1998.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1609

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling, 177 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 7

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### Chain of Title for 177 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
May 7, 1784:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to Nicholas Walsh Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 2 Folio 33
July 10, 1805:	Nicholas Walsh relinquishes lease to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 12 Folio 631
September 28, 1812:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason Chancery Court Papers 1213 (final decree 1815)
August 8, 1834:	Ann Carroll Mason and William T.T. Mason to James B. Brewer Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 19 Folio 304
circa 1869::	James B. Brewer devised to Eliza Ann Brewer, widow, James R. Brewer, Eliza Ann Barber, Mary L. Brewer Wood, and Elizabeth Jane Brewer Locke
November 4, 1878:	Eliza Ann Brewer, widow of James B. Brewer, and James R. Brewer and Annie D. Brewer, Elizabeth Ann Brewer Barber, Henry M. and Elizabeth Jane Locke, and William F. and Mary L. Brewer Wood to Martin M. Smith Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 13 Folio 333
June 12, 1922:	Martin M. Smith to Frances Montague Lloyd, granddaughter Probated March 1930 Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber OBD 4 Folio 503

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-1609

Martin M. Smith Twin Dwelling, 177 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 8

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April 30, 1946:	Frances L. Cochran, formerly Frances Montague Lloyd, and Paul W. Cochran to Charles M. and Addie F. Carlson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 364 Folio 23
May 17, 1946:	Charles M. and Addie F. Carlson to Pietro and Roslina Fazio Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 364 Folio 24
December 12, 1947:	Pietro and Roslina Fazio to Sotirios M. and Vasilea S. Panos Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 448 Folio 82
March 2, 1987:	Sotirios M. and Vasilea S. Panos to Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 1784 Folio 591
May 7, 1987:	Hopkins Furniture Company, Inc. to Hopkins Investment Company, Inc. Articles of Merger Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 4338 Folio 298

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-1609

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[http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000\\_0909\\_sommersremembered.html](http://www.homeofheroes.com/news/archives/2000_0909_sommersremembered.html)

<http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/mohciv2.htm>

McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.

Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.

Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 0.062

Acreage of historical setting 0.120

Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The dwelling at 177 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcel 792 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in 1878. It is a twin dwelling, historically associated with 179 Green Street (AA-1610) on Parcel 791.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

---

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

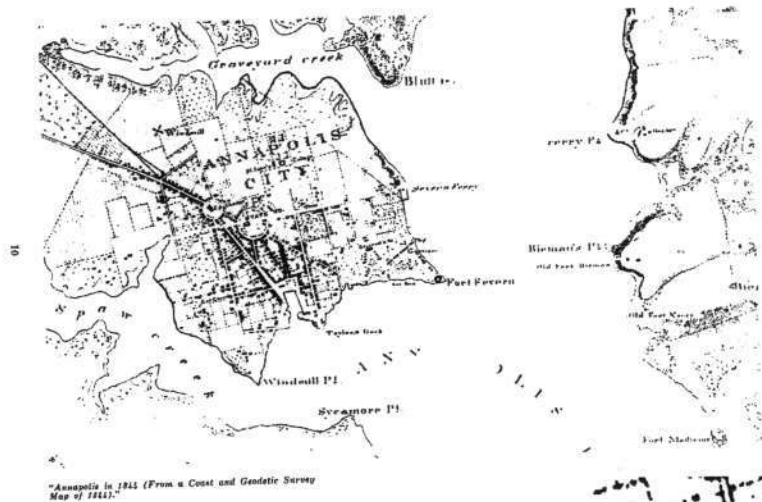


## City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718

Enlargement of Lots  
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30  
Showing location of  
Green Street



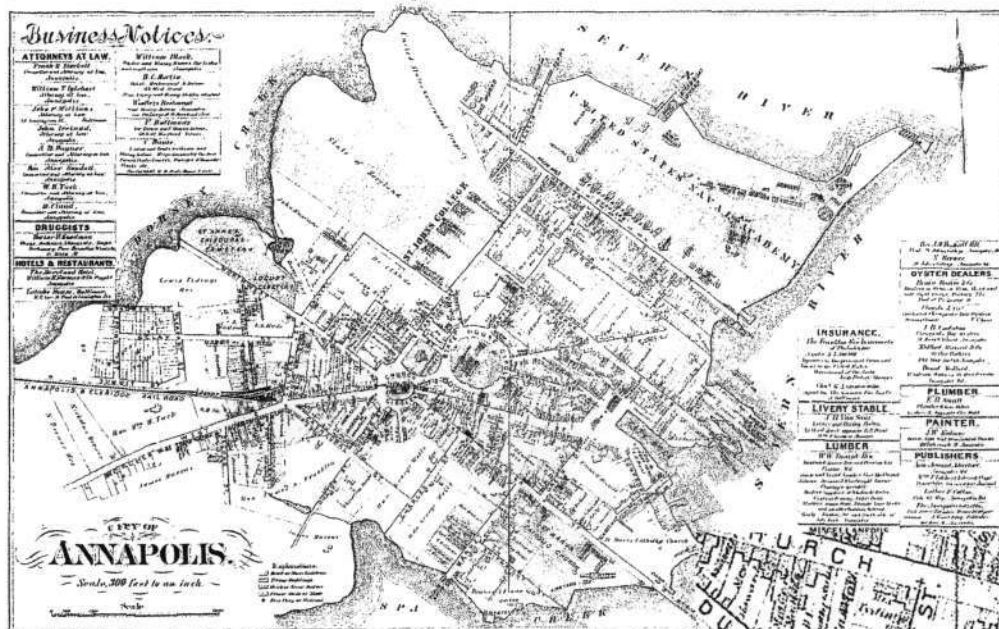
# City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



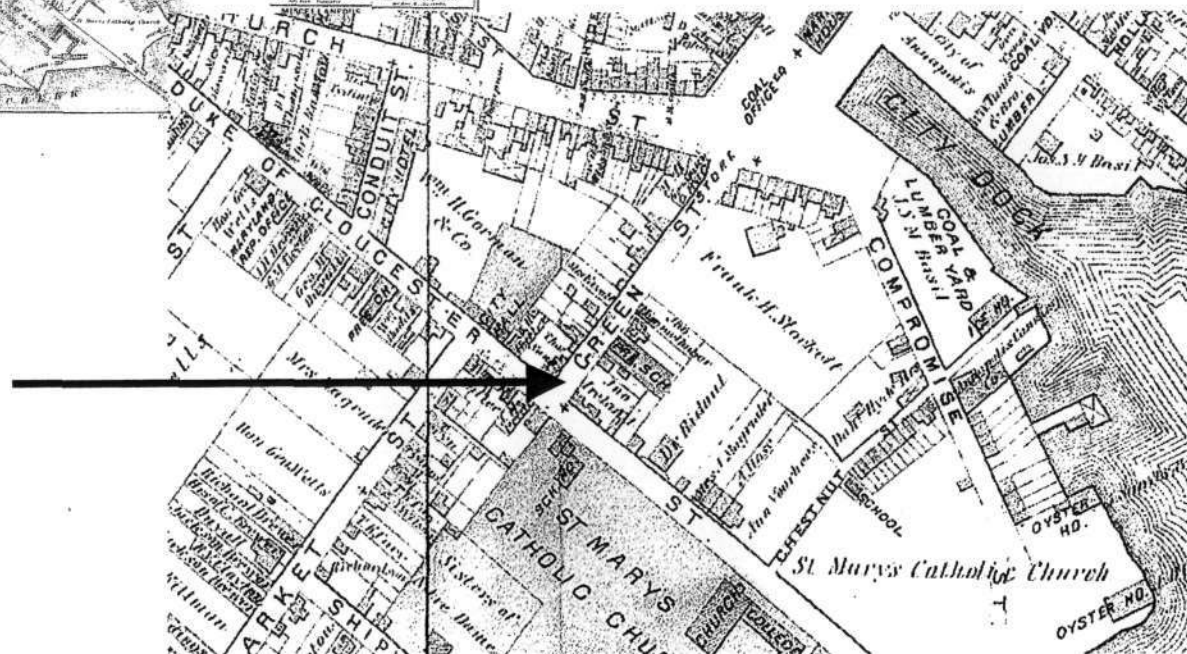
Green Street



AA-1609



**City of Annapolis**  
**G.M. Hopkins, 1878**



AA-1609

808

**SHEET**

**GREEN**

12

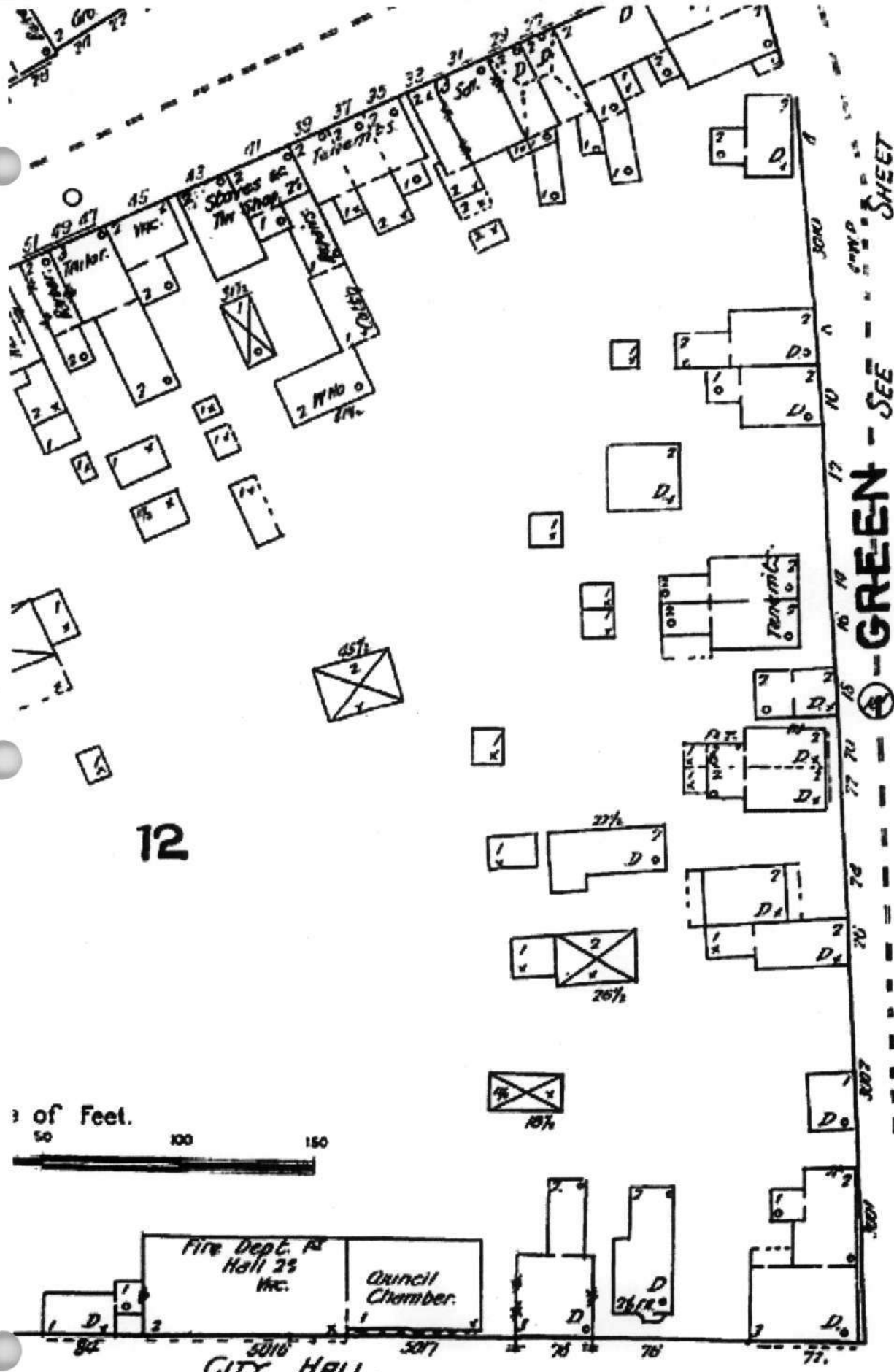
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180

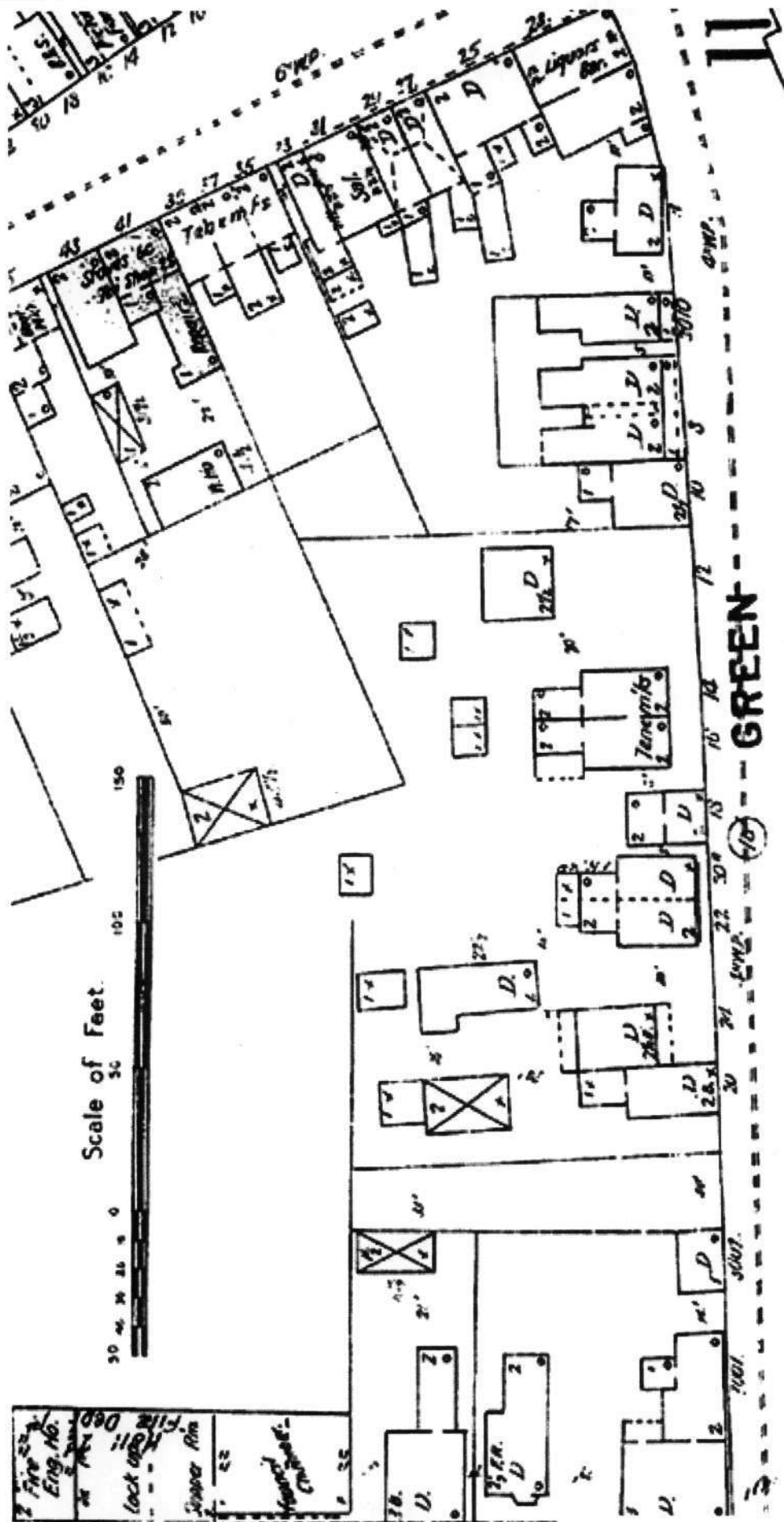
**CITY HALL.**

**VOLUME 6**

AA-1609



AA-1609



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1897  
VOLUME 8

**CHURCH**

**GREEN**

**THE ASSEMBLY RMS.**  
CITY PROPERTY.

**City Storage**

**INDEP. FIRE CO. No. 2**

**Supper Room, Lockup, Social Hall**

**Mayer & City Clerks Office**

1016

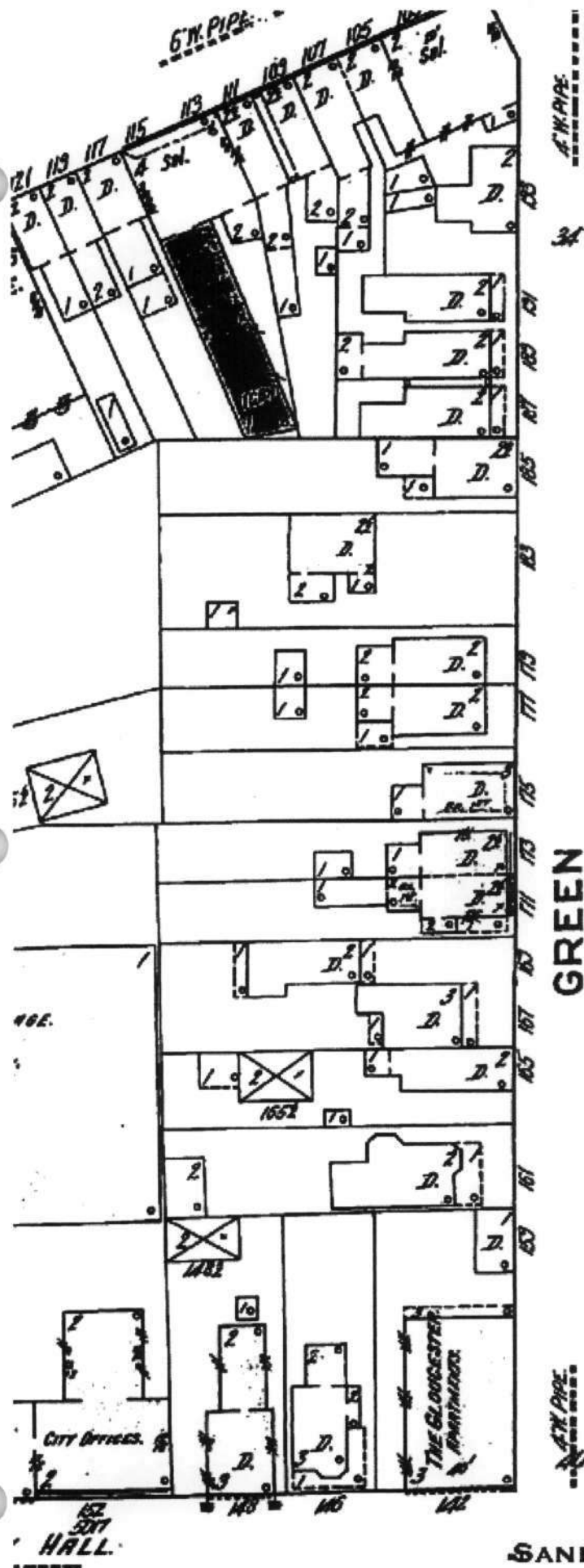
**SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903**  
**VOLUME 8**

0 78 2 14 772



157

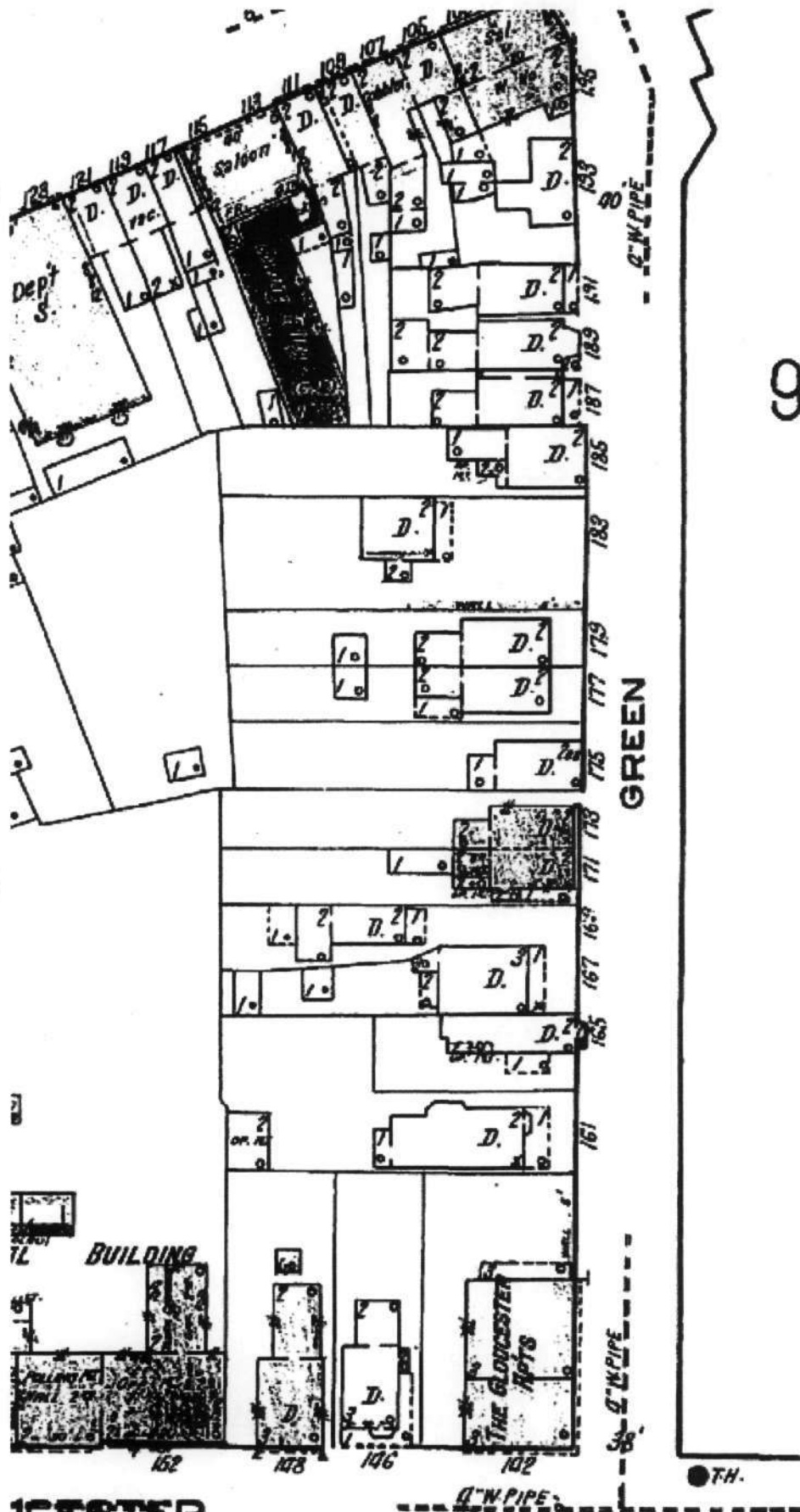
AA-1609



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913  
VOLUME 7

AA-1609

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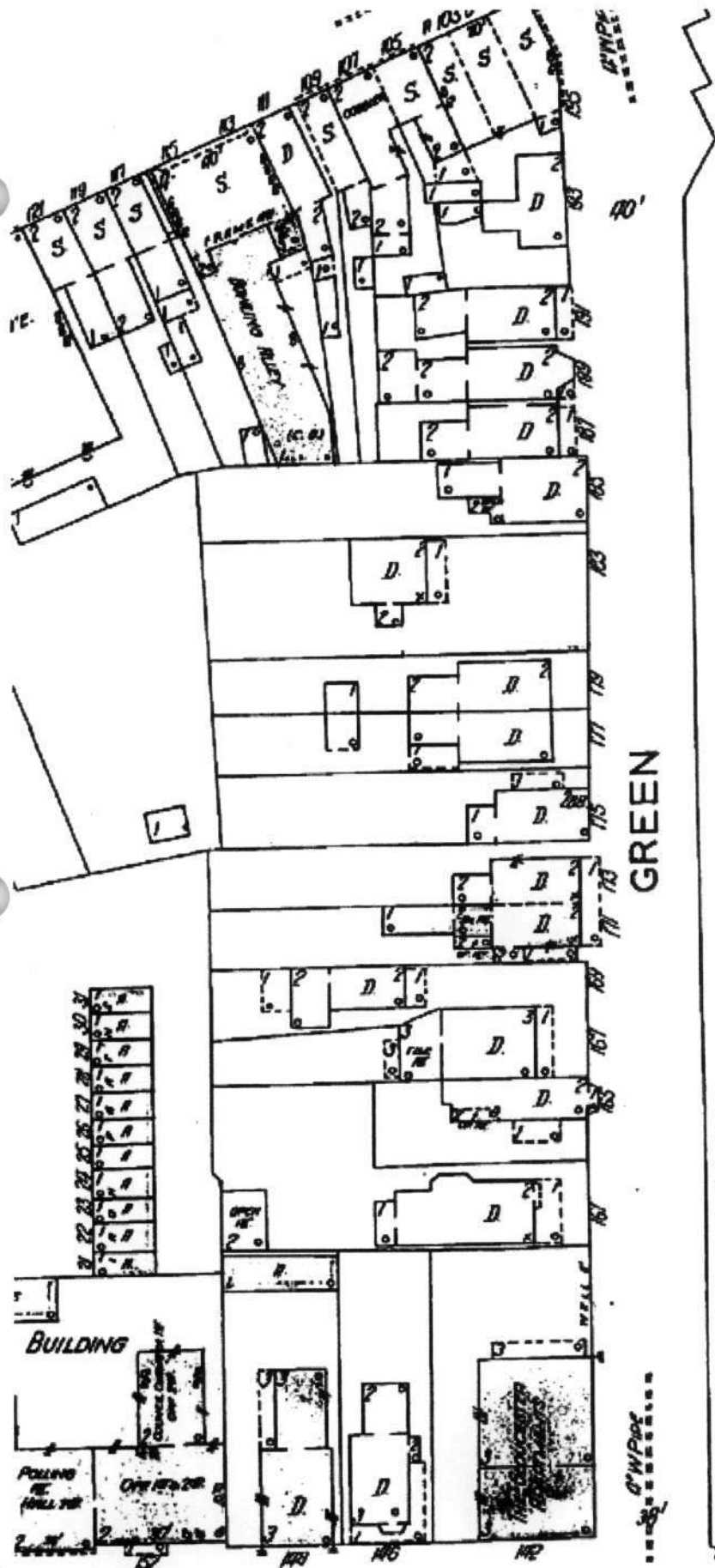


Scale of Feet

Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921  
VOLUME 8

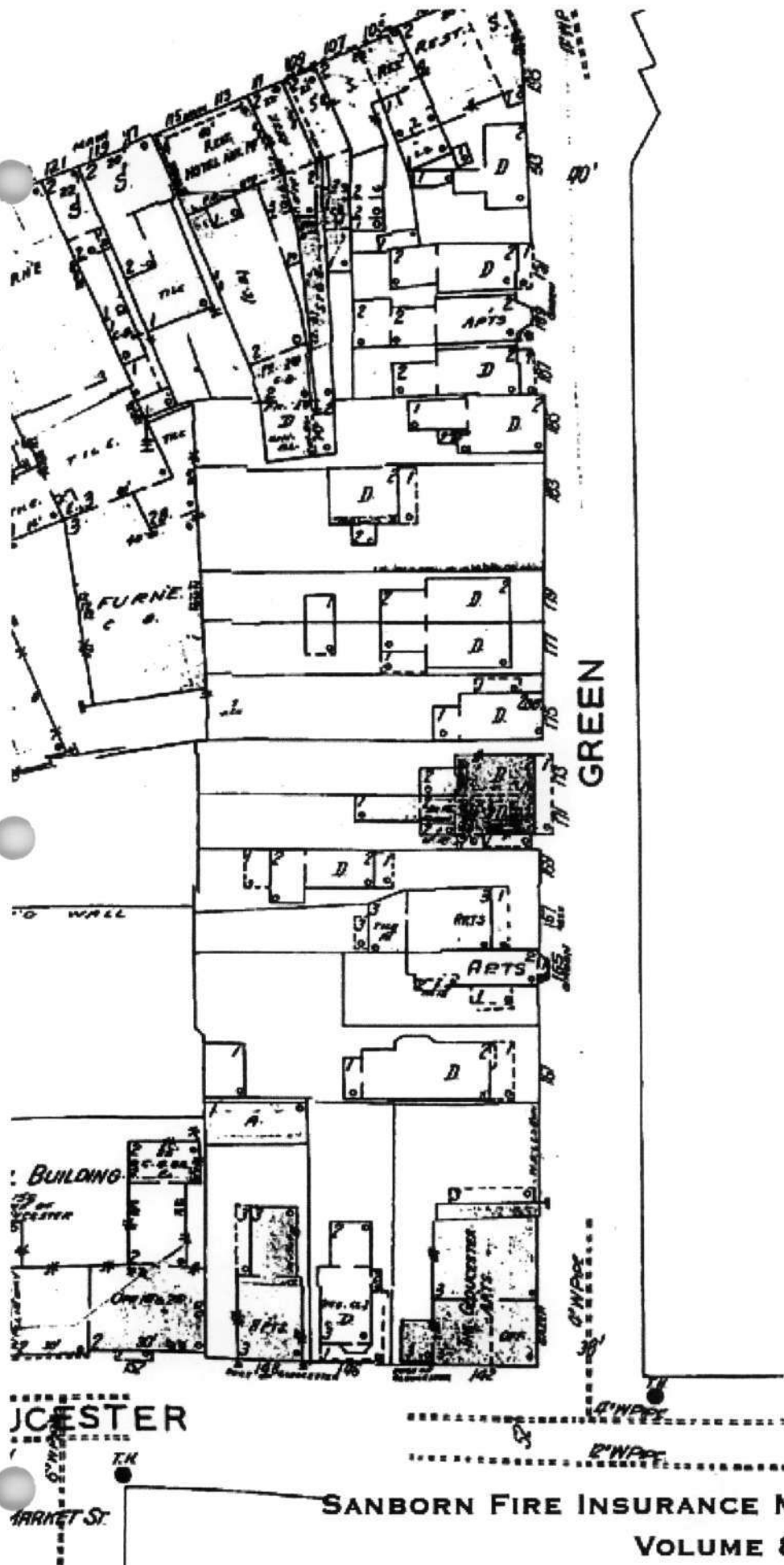
AA-1609



ICE  
MARKET ST.

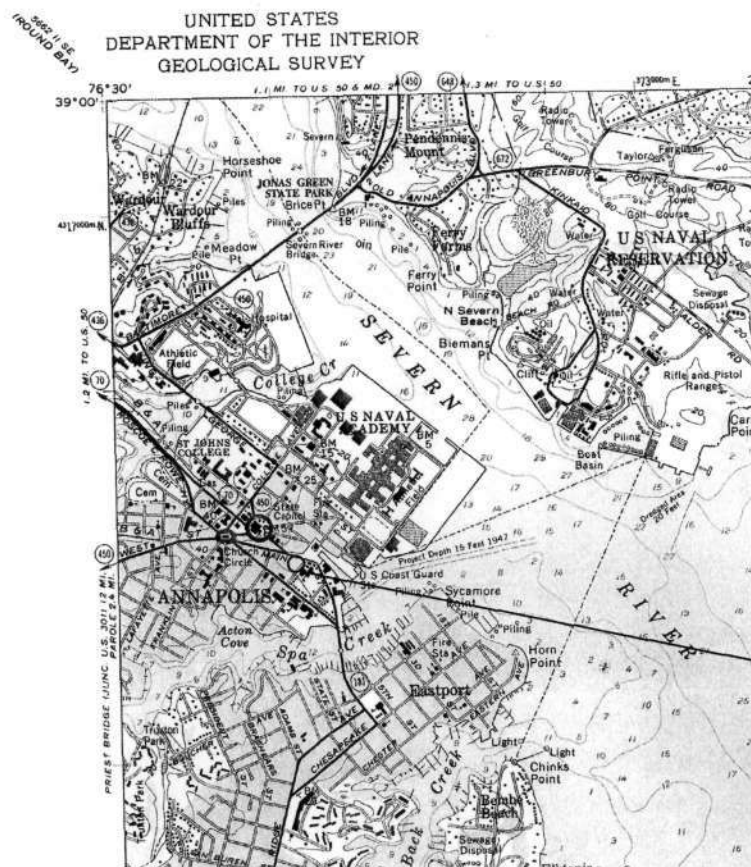
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930  
VOLUME 8

AA-1609



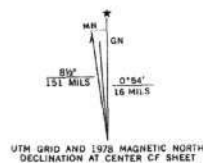
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED  
VOLUME 8

Parcel 792



**USGS Quadrangle Map**  
**Annapolis, Anne Arundel County**  
**Green Street, Survey Phase 10**

July 2006



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———  
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -  
U. S. Route ○ State Route ○

ANAPOLIS, MD.

38076-N4-TF-024

1957  
PHOTOREVISED 1978  
DMA 5761 IV NW--SERIES V833

Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978  
Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority



AA-1609

177 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 4



AA-1609

177 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND  
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006  
MARYLAND SHPO  
SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 4



AA-1609

177 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHRO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

3 OF 4

AA-1609

177 GREEN STREET  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

4 OF 4



MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
21 STATE CIRCLE  
SHAW HOUSE  
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET  
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 1609

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ( )

Good ( )

Fair (X)

Poor: ( )

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Italianate

DATE BUILT: Pre 1878

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 177 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 294

OWNER: Hopkins Furniture Co., Inc.

ADDRESS: 125 Main Street  
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No ( ) Restricted ( )

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State ( ) National ( )

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone ( ) Brick (X) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
2. Wall Structure
  - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam ( ) Balloon (X)
  - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick ( ) Stone ( ) Concrete ( ) Concrete Block ( )
  - C. Iron ( ) D. Steel ( ) E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard ( ) Board and Batten ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Shiplap ( ) Novelty ( ) Stucco ( ) Sheet Metal ( ) Aluminum ( ) Asphalt Shingle ( ) Brick Veneer ( ) Stone Veneer ( ) Asbestos Shingle (X) Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
  - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron ( ) Steel ( ) Concrete ( )
  - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate ( ) Wood Shingle ( ) Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ( ) Built Up ( ) Rolled ( ) Tile ( ) Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches ( ) Towers ( ) Cupolas ( ) Dormers ( ) Chimneys (X) Sheds ( ) Ells (X) Wings ( ) Other: Stoop

Roof Style: Gable ( ) Hip ( ) Shed (X) Flat ( ) Mansard ( ) Gambrel ( ) Jerkinhead ( ) Saw Tooth ( ) With Monitor ( ) With Bellcast ( ) With Parapet ( ) With False Front ( ) Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 50

Entrance Location: Left

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning ( ) Roads ( )

Development ( ) Deterioration ( )

Alteration ( ) Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive ( ) Negative ( )

Mixed ( ) Other:

## ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Bracketed cornice, molded window and transom door caps; later door and asbestos shingles.

## RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Moderate Vernacular row house with Italianate trim, marred by siding but contributing to streetscape.

## REFERENCES:

## MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



## SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane( ) Woodland( ) Scattered Buildings( )  
Moderately Built Up( / ) Densely Built Up( )  
Residential( ) Commercial( )  
Agricultural( ) Industrial( )  
Roadside Strip Development( )  
Other:

## RECORDED BY:

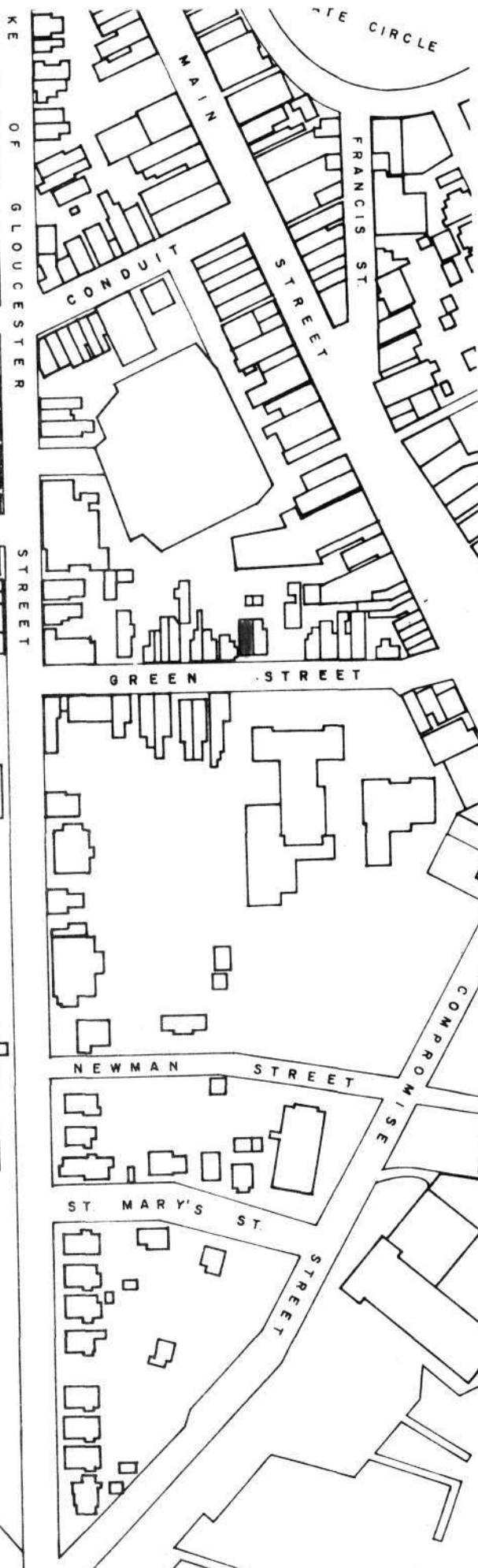
Russell Wright

## ORGANIZATION:

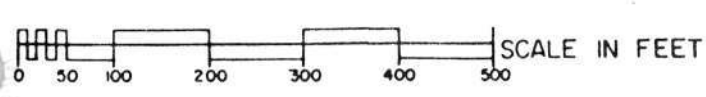
Historic Annapolis, Inc

## DATE RECORDED:

Aug 1983



AA 1609  
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.





177 Green

AA 1609

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW